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Semi Annual

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Report Highlights:

Post has trimmed dairy production forecasts for 2004/05 (July-June) due principally to a return to drier than normal weather conditions in key producing areas. Production of fluid milk, butter, cheese and skim milk powder are forecast to decline in 2004/05, while whole milk powder is forecast to remain unchanged. Exports of butter and skim milk powder are forecast to fall in 2004/05, while exports of cheese and whole milk powder are expected to remain largely unchanged. A relatively strong Australian dollar is negatively impacting returns to the sector.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Semi-Annual Report
Canberra [AS1]
[AS]

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SECTION ONE: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

General

Australia's fluid milk production is forecast to fall slightly in the dairy year 2004/05 (July-June). Fluid milk consumption is expected to remain stable, while manufactured milk supply is expected to fall slightly. The fall in manufacturing milk supply in 2004/05 is expected to result in drops in production of butter, cheese and skim milk powder. Relatively stronger demand for whole milk powder is expected to result in no significant change for this dairy commodity. Exports of butter and skim milk powder are forecast to decline slightly, while exports of cheese and whole milk powder are expected to remain relatively unchanged. New Zealand supplies the bulk of Australia's dairy imports.

Improved U.S. dollar denominated export prices for dairy commodities have been mostly offset by the effects of the strong Australian dollar. The Australian dollar has risen sharply in value over the last four years, from a low of less than US\$0.50 in 2001 to a high of about US\$0.80 in early 2005. With dairy exports largely denominated in U.S. dollars, and domestic prices strongly correlated to world prices, the strength of the Australian dollar has a negative impact on local-currency returns for dairy production.

Australia has recently entered into Free Trade Agreements (FTA's) with some of its important dairy export markets, i.e., Singapore, Thailand and the United States. Additional FTAs are being negotiated or being considered with Malaysia, ASEAN, China, Japan and the United Arab Emirates. The FTAs benefit Australian dairy export prospects.

In April 2005, Philippines-based San Miguel Corp. won a protracted bidding contest with New Zealand-based Fonterra for National Foods Ltd., Australia's largest fresh milk producer and a major producer of yogurt and dairy desserts. Fonterra, a leading multinational dairy company and the world's leading dairy processor and exporter, reportedly is interested in expanding in Australia where they already processes about 15-20 percent of national milk production.

The Australian dairy industry continues to adjust to deregulation policies first introduced in 1986. Under regulatory reforms implemented in 2000, dairy farmers are being provided a multi-year restructuring package to assist in adjusting to deregulation.

Weather Conditions

The second half of the 2004/05 dairy year has been characterized by a return to the dry conditions more reminiscent of the recent severe drought. Key dairy producing regions have received well below average rainfall from February to May 2005. This dry weather has caused pastures to deteriorate and is delaying the sowing of winter cereal and forage crops. The current dryness does not extend to Western Australia, which has received excellent rainfall during the second half of 2004/05. However, this state typically accounts for less than five percent of Australia's fluid milk production.

The current dry conditions in eastern Australia follow near normal weather in the first half of 2004/05. Excellent rainfall in November and December led many to believe that Australia had finally broken the drought cycle that began in 2002.

Note: Tables and graphs presented in this report are for historical reference only. Figures used in these tables are not necessarily the same as those used in Post's PSD tables. This is particularly true for the 2004/05 forecast year, where figures may diverge more significantly from Post's figures.

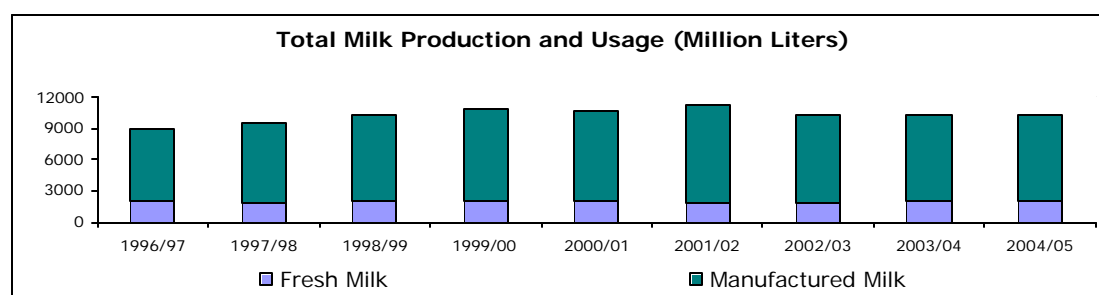
Fluid Milk

Production

Fluid milk production for 2004/05 (July-June) is forecast at 10.2 MMT, or just under 10.0 billion liters (using a conversion factor of 1.03). This is down slightly from Post's previous forecast (see GAIN Report #AS4039), and below the estimate for the previous year. Despite a general return to more normal weather conditions in the first half of 2004/05 and an improvement in feed grain supplies, recent dryness has negatively impacted pasture conditions.

Post's 2004/05 fluid milk production forecast is slightly under the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economic's (ABARE) March 2005 forecast, which forecasts production rising slightly from the previous year. However, weather conditions have since deteriorated, with year-to-date (July-March) industry production data showing a decline from the same period in the previous year.

Fluid milk production in 2003/04 is estimated at 10.38 MMT, unchanged from Post's previous estimate despite a slight upward revision in cow numbers. This is the lowest fluid milk production figure since 1997/98, according to ABARE's historical data.



Source: ABARE data (July-June).

Exports

Australia exports only minimal amounts of fluid milk, with the bulk of fluid milk entering processing channels or consumed fresh. Post forecasts fluid milk exports in 2004/05 to increase slightly to 87 TMT, up from the 86 TMT export estimate for 2003/04.

Consumption

Fluid milk consumption in 2004/05 is forecast at 2,019 TMT, down slightly from the 2,020 TMT estimated for the previous year. This figure is directly in line with industry year-to-date figures showing a 0.1 percent drop from the same period in the previous year.

Historical figures show fluid milk consumption remaining relatively flat over the past decade. Post expects fluid milk consumption to remain relatively flat over the short- to medium-term.

Policy

Australia is a strong supporter of reforms in the multilateral trading system and an active participant in the World Trade Organization. Until recently, Australia had not entered into bilateral free trade agreements, aside from the 'Closer Economic Relationship' (CER) trade

agreement with New Zealand. More recently, however, this has changed markedly, with the implementation of bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with Singapore (2003) and Thailand and the United States (2005), and additional bilateral and regional FTAs being negotiated or otherwise pursued with Japan, Malaysia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, China, and the United Arab Emirates. Most of these countries represent major dairy product markets for Australia and the FTAs provide the opportunity for preferential market access vis-à-vis competitors.

Australia-U.S. FTA: The Australia-U.S. FTA was implemented on January 1, 2005. The FTA provides for increased access for Australian dairy exports to the United States by expanding existing dairy quotas (TRQs), providing new dairy TRQs, and eliminating in-quota tariffs. Under the FTA, the 'above-quota' U.S. tariffs for dairy TRQs will remain unchanged from their current levels. For non-TRQ dairy products, U.S. tariffs will be eliminated over phase-out periods of up to 18 years. The United States consistently ranks in the top five destinations for Australian cheese and casein exports. All U.S. dairy product exports enter Australia duty free under the FTA, unchanged from the pre-FTA level (except for some dairy spreads and cheeses). U.S. dairy product exports to Australia are minimal.

Australia-Thailand FTA: The Australia-Thailand FTA was implemented on January 1, 2005. The FTA provided Australia with immediately duty-free access to Thailand for casein, infant formula and lactose; while Thai tariffs on butterfat, milk food, yogurt, dairy spreads and ice cream will be phased-out over five years and tariffs on cheese and butter will be eliminated over 20 years. (See GAIN Report #AS3045, dated 11/04/03.) Thailand represents a major and growing destination for Australia's dairy products. All Thai dairy products enter Australia duty free under the FTA, unchanged from the pre-FTA level (except for some dairy spreads and cheeses).

Australia-New Zealand-ASEAN FTA: Australia, New Zealand and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) announced in November 2004 that negotiations on a FTA would commence in 2005. The countries agreed to complete the negotiations within two years and to fully implement the agreement within ten years.

Australia-China FTA: In April 2005, Australia and China announced that bilateral FTA negotiations will commence following consideration of a recently completed FTA feasibility study. An FTA with China is of key interest to the Australian dairy industry, particularly given the rapid growth in the Chinese dairy market and the sharp upturn in dairy imports from Australia. Australian dairy products exports to China currently face tariffs of up to 15 percent, in addition to complicated customs and clearance requirements, and difficulties arising from dealing with both the Chinese local and central governments' policies and procedures. Of note, Australia's dairy exports to China have grown from only about A\$2 million in the mid 1990's to a current value of well over A\$100 million.

Australia-Japan FTA: Australia views the possibility of negotiating a FTA with Japan, its major trading partner, as a trade policy priority. In April 2005, Australia and Japan formally commenced a feasibility study that will look at the pros and cons of a bilateral FTA. The feasibility study is to be completed within two years. Agriculture would clearly be a very difficult issue in any future negotiations.

Industry Deregulation: The Australian dairy industry continues to adjust to deregulation policies first introduced in 1986. Under regulatory reforms implemented in 2000, dairy farmers are being provided a multi-year restructuring package to assist in adjusting to deregulation. Programs include a Dairy Structural Adjustment Program, Supplementary Dairy Assistance measures, and a Dairy Exit Program. The current cost of the dairy package

is A\$1.94 billion, with assistance provided over an extended timeframe in part to allow the scheme to comply with Australia's World Trade Organization AMS reduction commitments.

Under the programs, dairy farmers are provided payments on the basis of their historical production (based on 1998-99 deliveries) at the rate of 46.23 Australian cents for market milk and 8.96 cents for manufacturing milk. These payments are being made over eight years and are financed by a levy of 11 cents a liter on all retail milk sales that will run to 2010. To date, this is the most expensive Australian agricultural reform package of modern times. The Australian dairy industry now purports to be the only deregulated dairy industry in the world. In addition, Australia's import tariffs on dairy products are zero, with the exception of cheese and certain dairy spreads.

Global Dairy Alliance: The Australian dairy industry is a member of the Global Dairy Alliance (GDA), along with dairy industries in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay. The GDA, which was formed in 2002, represents the interests of these dairy exporting countries and advocates for the benefits of free international trade in dairy. The GDA sees the current WTO Doha Development Round as an unmatched opportunity to achieve these goals. Notably, the GDA has called for the elimination of all export subsidies within three years, strong disciplines on the use of food aid and all other export competition policies, substantial and progressive improvements in market access for dairy products, improved disciplines on the administration of transitional access arrangements (including the elimination of the special safeguard mechanism for developed countries), and the progressive elimination of all trade-distorting domestic subsidies in developed countries.

Marketing

Takeover of National Foods: In April 2005, Philippines-based San Miguel Corp. won a protracted bidding contest with New Zealand-based Fonterra for National Foods Ltd., Australia's largest fresh milk producer and a major producer of yogurt and dairy desserts. San Miguel Corp. will pay about A\$1.9 billion for National Foods, which will likely include a 19-percent share in National Foods held by Fonterra. National Foods will now be added to San Miguel's other Australian investments in the beer (J Boag & Son) and fruit juice (Berri) industries. Reportedly, San Miguel is seeking to become one of Asia's top food and beverage companies. Fonterra, a leading multinational dairy company and the world's leading dairy processor and exporter, will reportedly look for other ways to expand in Australia where the company already processes about 15-20 percent of national milk production.

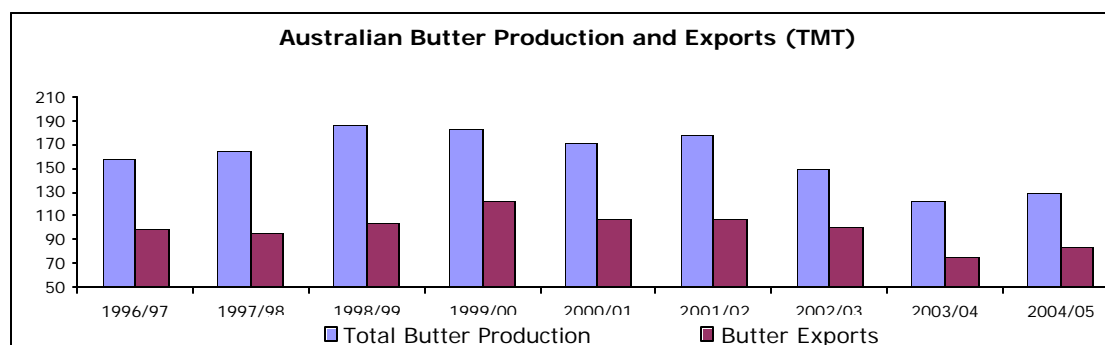
Butter

Production

Australian butter production in 2004/05 is forecast at 123 TMT, seven percent lower than Post's previous forecast and also seven percent below the previous year. Year-to-date industry production figures show the AMF/butteroil component of production declining by 21 percent, with actual butter production rising slightly.

ABARE's March 2005 forecast has butter production increasing in 2004/05. However, subsequent dry weather conditions are expected to result in a slight decline in manufacturing milk supplies and lower butter production.

Butter production in 2003/04 is estimated at 132 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous report and representing a 19 percent decline from the previous year.



Source: ABARE data (July-June).

Exports

Butter exports in 2004/05 are forecast at 74 TMT, down 12 percent from the previous forecast and also 12 percent lower than the estimate for the previous year. This figure is largely in line with year-to-date industry figures showing a drop of slightly more than 12 percent.

ABARE's forecast for 2004/05 has butter exports rising in 2004/05. However, this export figure was based on an expected increase in production in 2004/05, which is likely to be trimmed by the current dry conditions.

Butter exports in 2003/04 are estimated at 84 TMT, unchanged from the previous figure and in line with industry export figures. According to data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), South Korea, Singapore and Thailand are Australia's three largest butter export markets, accounting for just over a quarter of the total.

Consumption

Butter consumption in 2004/05 is forecast at 57 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous figure and unchanged from the figure for the previous year.

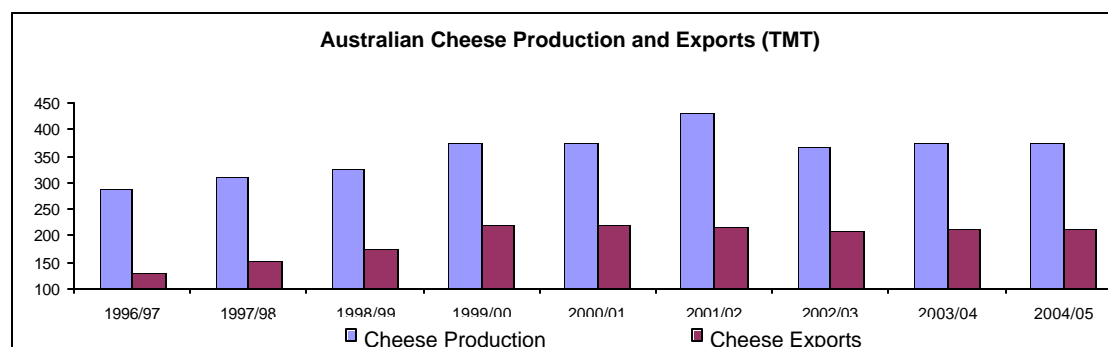
Cheese

Production

Cheese production in 2004/05 is forecast at 372 TMT, down from Post's previous forecast and slightly more than two percent below the revised estimate for the previous year. The forecast decline is in line with industry year-to-date figures showing a 2.3 percent production decline from the same period of the previous year.

Cheese production in 2003/04 is estimated at 381 TMT, down from Post's previous estimate and in line with current industry figures.

Historical data shows cheese production volume, as a proportion of dairy commodity production (cheese, butter, milk powders etc), at around 36 percent in 2000/01, increasing to around 42 percent in 2003/04. ABARE analysis indicates that the relative increase in cheese production is due to cheese's higher value and increased demand in key export markets.



Source: ABARE data (July-June).

Exports

Cheese exports in 2004/05 are forecast at 213 TMT, down slightly from Post's previous figure and representing an export level largely unchanged from the previous year. A draw down in cheese stocks should offset the lower production level and allow for exports to remain relatively steady.

Cheese exports in 2003/04 are estimated at 212 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous report. The largest export destination for cheese in 2003/04 was Japan, receiving nearly half of total exports, according to official ABS data. The next largest destination was Saudi Arabia, accounting for about seven percent of exports.

Cheese exports to the United States in 2003/04 totaled 10,261 MT, or roughly five percent of total exports. Market access concessions granted by the United States under the recently implemented (January 1, 2005) Australia-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) should see this export level rise.

Consumption

Cheese consumption in 2004/05 is forecast at 237 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous forecast and unchanged from the estimate for the previous year.

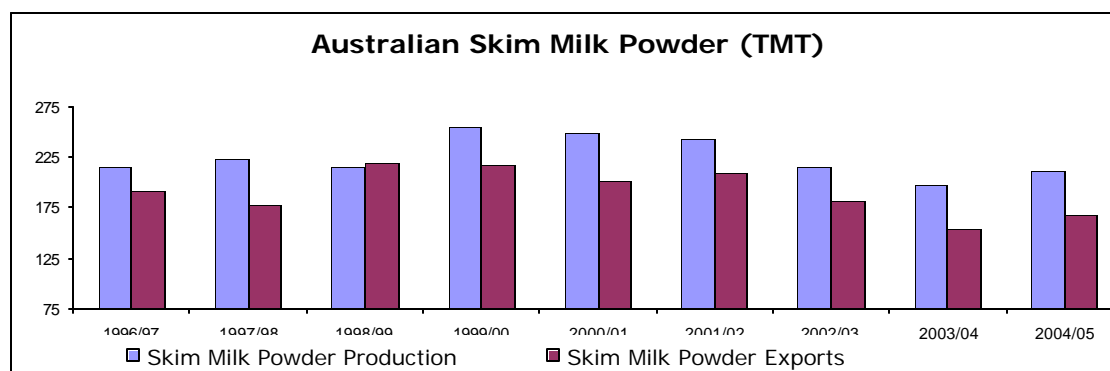
Official consumption figures are unavailable. Post believes cheese consumption remains relatively unchanged year-to-year.

Skim Milk Powder

Production

Skim milk powder (SMP) production in 2004/05 is forecast at 193 TMT, down three percent from the previous forecast and down the same percentage from the previous year. This forecast is in line with industry's year-to-date figures showing a three percent decline in production.

SMP production in 2003/04 is estimated at 199 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous figure. Historical ABARE data show SMP production representing around 28 percent of total dairy commodity production in 1995/96 and only about 22 percent in 2003/04.



Source: ABARE data (July-June).

Exports

Exports of SMP in 2004/05 are forecast at 150 TMT, down sharply from the previous forecast of 170 TMT and in line with current industry data. Industry's year-to-date 2004/05 SMP production figures show a seven percent decline from the same period for the previous year. If realized, this export figure would be the lowest for over a decade.

Exports of SMP in 2003/04 are estimated at 161 TMT, down from Post's previous estimate and in line with current industry figures. According to official ABS data, the Philippines was Australia's largest export market for SMP in 2003/04, receiving a total of 24.2 TMT. Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia were the next largest markets, together accounting for 45 percent of total exports.

Consumption

Post forecasts SMP consumption at 37 TMT in 2004/05, up from the 35 TMT estimated for the previous year.

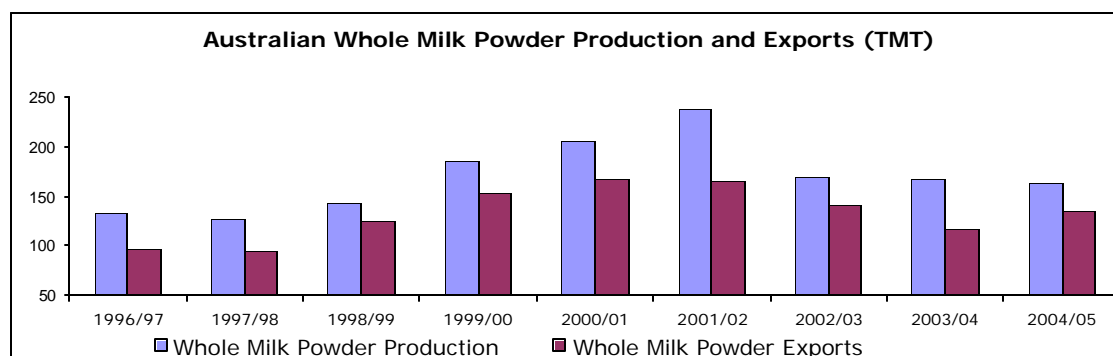
Official consumption figures for SMP are unavailable. Post derives consumption figures using production and exports.

Whole Milk Powder

Production

Production of whole milk powder (WMP) in 2004/05 is forecast at 185 TMT, down slightly from Post's previous forecast. This decline is in line with industry year-to-date production data showing a one percent decline from the same period in the previous year.

Production for 2003/04 is estimated at 173 MT, unchanged from Post's previous report.



Source: ABARE data (July-June).

Exports

Exports of WMP in 2004/05 are forecast at 173 TMT, unchanged from Post's previous forecast and unchanged from the estimate for the previous year.

Official ABS data indicate Australian WMP exports are no longer dominated by the previous few destinations. Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Oman, Indonesia and Singapore now account for 9.5 to 11.5 TMT, and together account for less than half of total WMP exports.

Consumption

Consumption of WMP is forecast at 25 TMT in 2004/05, unchanged from Post's previous forecast and higher than the estimate for the previous year.

Official consumption figures for WMP are unavailable for WMP. Post derives consumption figures from production and trade figures.

SECTION TWO: STATISTICAL TABLES

PSD Table Dairy, Milk, Fluid							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Cows In Milk	2050	2050	2028	2036	2042	2041	(1000 HEAD)
Cows Milk Production	10636	10636	10377	10377	10500	10200	(1000 MT)
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Production	10636	10636	10377	10377	10500	10200	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	6	6	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	6	6	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	10642	10642	10379	10379	10502	10202	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	88	88	85	86	85	87	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	88	88	85	86	85	87	(1000 MT)
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	1982	1982	2019	2020	2050	2019	(1000 MT)
Factory Use Consum.	8572	8572	8275	8273	8367	8096	(1000 MT)
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	10554	10554	10294	10293	10417	10115	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	10642	10642	10379	10379	10502	10202	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix Dairy, Milk, Fluid			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
New Zealand	4886	New Zealand	2471
Singapore	20	Denmark	3
Czech Republic	7		
Total for Others	4913		2474
Others not Listed	58		3
Grand Total	4971		2477

Export Trade Matrix Dairy, Milk, Fluid			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	4	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Singapore	23226	Singapore	17005
Hong Kong	15963	Hong Kong	14116
Philippines	6111	Philippines	5449
Malaysia	4045	Taiwan	4274
American Samoa	3627	Malaysia	3872
Taiwan	3584	New Zealand	2731
New Zealand	3042	Papua New Guinea	2713
Papua New Guinea	2394	Mauritius	2255
Vietnam	2350	American Samoa	2231
Indonesia	2092	Vietnam	1912
Total for Others	66433		56557
Others not Listed	9365		10719
Grand Total	75802		67276

PSD Table Dairy, Butter							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
Production	163	163	132	132	133	123	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	7	7	9	9	9	9	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	7	7	9	9	9	9	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	172	172	143	143	144	134	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	110	110	84	84	85	77	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	110	110	84	84	85	77	(1000 MT)
Domestic Consumption	60	60	57	57	57	55	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	170	170	141	141	142	132	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	2	2	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	172	172	143	143	144	134	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	6	6	5	2	0	2	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix Dairy, Butter			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	48	U.S.	9
Others		Others	
New Zealand	8179	New Zealand	9896
Denmark	24	Belgium	68
France	16	Denmark	41
Singapore	2	Singapore	34
India	2	France	21
Netherlands	2	India	20
Vietnam	1	United Arab Emirates	8
Philippines	1	Italy	1
Egypt	1	Fiji	1
Total for Others	8228		10090
Others not Listed	81		53
Grand Total	8357		10152

Export Trade Matrix Dairy, Butter			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	2063	U.S.	3170
Others		Others	
Singapore	6269	Korea South	10663
Korea South	5957	Singapore	6151
Thailand	4961	Thailand	5491
Russia	4783	Mexico	4690
Egypt	4698	Egypt	3494
Saudi Arabia	4424	Hong Kong	3461
Malaysia	4181	Malaysia	3321
Mexico	3532	United Arab Emirates	3011
Hong Kong	3386	Japan	2929
Taiwan	3206	Russia	2375
Total for Others	45397		45586
Others not Listed	33324		24809
Grand Total	80784		73565

PSD Table Dairy, Cheese							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	73	73	47	55	38	43	(1000 MT)
Production	368	368	391	381	400	372	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	51	51	49	49	50	50	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	51	51	49	49	50	50	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	492	492	487	485	488	465	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	208	207	212	212	217	213	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	208	207	212	212	217	213	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	237	230	237	230	237	230	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	237	230	237	230	237	230	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	445	437	449	442	454	443	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	47	55	38	43	34	22	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	492	492	487	485	488	465	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	9	9	9	10	0	10	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix Dairy, Cheese			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	13	U.S.	7
Others		Others	
New Zealand	35957	New Zealand	38930
Denmark	1967	Denmark	2271
Italy	1773	Italy	2151
Norway	1569	Norway	1751
Bulgaria	1362	Bulgaria	1547
Greece	1093	Greece	1183
Netherlands	904	Netherlands	1152
France	816	France	754
Germany	446	Germany	469
United Kingdom	151	Poland	284
Total for Others	46038		50492
Others not Listed	1240		988
Grand Total	47291		51487

Export Trade Matrix Dairy, Cheese			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	9740	U.S.	10331
Others		Others	
Japan	82697	Japan	106877
Netherlands	20434	Netherlands	16855
Saudi Arabia	15498	Saudi Arabia	16509
Korea South	15381	Korea South	12268
Taiwan	5681	United Kingdom	7751
Indonesia	4721	Indonesia	6581
Algeria	4665	Taiwan	6548
Philippines	4405	Philippines	4754
Hong Kong	3959	Algeria	4672
Malta	3684	Hong Kong	4323
Total for Others	161125		187138
Others not Listed	38402		40448
Grand Total	209267		237917

PSD Table Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	16	16	13	7	8	12	(1000 MT)
Production	215	215	199	199	199	193	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	4	4	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	4	4	2	2	2	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	235	235	214	208	209	207	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	187	193	171	161	170	150	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	187	193	171	161	170	150	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	35	35	35	35	34	34	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	35	35	35	35	34	34	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	222	228	206	196	204	184	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	13	7	8	12	5	23	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	235	235	214	208	209	207	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	1	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
New Zealand	3604	New Zealand	3917
France	38	France	61
Japan	18	Korea South	10
Korea South	8		
Taiwan	3		
Total for Others	3671		3988
Others not Listed	456		8
Grand Total	4128		3996

Export Trade Matrix Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	53	U.S.	5435
Others		Others	
Malaysia	21060	Philippines	27111
Philippines	16375	Singapore	20630
Singapore	13898	Malaysia	18602
Japan	11905	Indonesia	12980
Indonesia	10870	Taiwan	9250
Taiwan	9329	China	8607
China	6964	Thailand	8391
Thailand	6926	Vietnam	5774
Saudi Arabia	5078	Japan	5237
Mexico	4027	Yemen	3389
Total for Others	106432		119971
Others not Listed	27509		26310
Grand Total	133994		151716

PSD Table Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	15	15	26	25	26	26	(1000 MT)
Production	170	170	187	187	187	187	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	9	7	6	10	11	12	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	9	7	6	10	11	12	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	194	192	219	222	224	225	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	143	142	173	173	173	173	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	143	142	173	173	173	173	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	25	25	20	23	25	25	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	25	25	20	23	25	25	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	168	167	193	196	198	198	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	26	25	26	26	26	27	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	194	192	219	222	224	225	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	8	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
New Zealand	9504	New Zealand	13769
Vietnam	117	Singapore	553
Netherlands	96	Vietnam	384
Singapore	88	Japan	293
France	60	Netherlands	134
Canada	46	Canada	86
Japan	37	France	78
Finland	34	Finland	54
Korea South	8	Indonesia	34
Taiwan	3	Korea South	10
Total for Others	9993		15395
Others not Listed	896		23
Grand Total	10897		15428

Export Trade Matrix Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder			
Time Period	Jan - Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	80	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Sri Lanka	12350	Oman	13938
Taiwan	11668	Malaysia	11915
Indonesia	9447	Taiwan	11661
Singapore	8872	Singapore	10446
Malaysia	8621	Sri Lanka	8214
Bangladesh	7562	Indonesia	7054
China	7524	Mauritius	6377
Oman	7328	Bangladesh	5347
Mauritius	6034	Thailand	5107
Vietnam	5653	United Arab Emirates	4304
Total for Others	85059		84363
Others not Listed	31859		28303
Grand Total	116998		112666